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The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

American Woman: Is It Not Enough?

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Notes of the Week

Program of British Suffrage Organization

THE program of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, adopted at their annual council held in March includes many issues besides the suffrage one. These societies comprise the more conservative suffragists in England. Their program is a fine progressive one.

The first measure considered in the long list upon which the council took a stand deals with the position of women in industry. So important is this that a special meeting will be called to consider it. As many wage earning women are still disfranchised in England it is most important that the women voters see that they are safeguarded until they too may vote.

The following is the position in regard to the equal guardianship laws:

"THAT this Council condemns the existing law which recognizes the father as the sole parent of children born in wedlock and urges the promotion of a bill to provide that parents shall be equal joint guardians of their children, each with a power to name a guardian to act jointly with the survivor. It declares that such a Bill should safeguard the guardianship rights of both parents, independent of their relative economic position.

"That this Council condemns the existing law which recognizes the mother as the sole guardian of children born out of wedlock. It recommends societies to consider the matter immediately with a view to bringing forward schemes at the next Council Meeting as to the best means of putting the position of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on a more satisfactory footing. It further directs the Executive Committee to consider schemes put forward by other societies and to bring up recommendations to the next Council Meeting."

The suffragists will work for legislation: to simplify and make more effective a married woman's right to share her husband's wages; to have a woman's income taxed separately from her husband's; to allow a woman to retain her nationality when married to an alien; to secure endowment of motherhood by the state; to obtain allowances for widows with dependent children; to make it possible for women to practice law and to serve as policemen; to pay women teachers the same salaries as those paid to men; to establish an equal moral standard by "Abolishing the laws dealing with solicitation and common prostitutes." The council endorses the holding of seats in parliament by women and positions of justice of the peace. It calls upon the military authorities "to put all tolerated houses of debauchery out of bounds for British troops."

The final recommendation is:

"THAT this Council of the N. U. W. S. S., representing between four hundred and five hundred Societies spread all over Great Britain, respectfully urges the Government that when the time arrives for the Congress of the Powers after the war, the envoys from this country should be instructed to press for the recognition by the Congress of free representative institutions founded on liberty and equality, and with governments responsible to the people in all countries not already possessing them, as giving the best prospects of establishing a lasting peace. This was done at the Congress of Vienna, on the initiative of the Chief British representative, was accepted by the Congress and embodied in the final Act; but was imperfect, in part at least, because it recognized at that time the desirability of free institutions for one sex only. The N. U. W. S. S. therefore now urges the Government not to allow this omission to recur at the Congress which must meet after this war, but to uphold the principle, universally accepted by the leaders of the Allied Nations, that Governments should be based on self-determination, or the consent of the governed; and therefore to urge that a lasting peace must rest on the freedom not only of men but of women."

Hawaiian Suffrage Bill

THE bill dealing with woman suffrage for the women of the territory of Hawaii, which was passed by the Senate last September will probably come up for a vote in the House soon. A hearing before the House Woman Suffrage Committee will be held on Monday, April 29. The bill gives the provincial legislature the power to determine whether or not the women shall vote, to refer the matter to the voters of the territory, and to repeal whatever provisions there are at present in conflict with the terms of the bill.

It would be curious if Congress should first pass a bill permitting suffrage in a remote and small territory before it decided upon the much more important question of votes for the women of the whole country. One never knows what Congress will find time to do nor what it is too busy to consider.

Free Speech Again

THE fight for free speech, which was fought out as a side issue by the suffrage pickets in their valiant struggle for the political liberty of women is at the present time engaging the attention of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel said in a recent interview with Mr. Gilson Gardner, Washington newspaper correspondent:

"I am determined not to be deprived of my constitutional right of free speech, whether it be critical or otherwise, and I shall continue to do what I consider my duty, even if it should land me in jail."

The statement sounds like a complete and sincere indorsement of the means used by the White House pickets to carry their message over the country.

Conference of Women in Switzerland

THE International Conference of Women has been holding a meeting in Berne,Switzerland. Owing to the difficulty of transportation and passport facilities most of the delegates from countries other than Switzerland were unable to be present. The conference decided to address to the women of all the countries of the world a request for collective action for peace, the freedom and independence of all nations, international concord and woman suffrage.

Italy Suffrage

PREMIER Orlando, of Italy, has this week announced that he feels the time has come for the extension of full suffrage to the women of Italy, and that he trusts that the Italian Parliament will immediately pass the measure establishing woman suffrage in Italy.

Turkish Women Form Battalion of Labor

THE *Bielefelder General Anzeiger,* published this story from Constantinople:

"The Osman Association for Female Labor publishes an announcement through which all women between the ages of 18 and 30 years are invited to register for the Female Labor Battalion, which was lately founded. After taking Turkish women into commerce, officialdom, public offices, the Red Cross, and other branches of service, the Ottoman government has thus decided to take them into the army. A battalion will be assigned to the first corps and bear the name "First Female Labor Battalion." The officers' corps and the supervisory personnel will at first be composed of men, who, step by step, will be supplanted by women. The battalion will work eight hours daily behind the front."

Time Presses

THE Nashville, Tennessee, *Banner* in commenting on the discussion in the House on the bill changing the draft quota, says: "Representative Nichol, of South Carolina, another Democrat, opposed the bill *on some strained states' rights theory, which is of a nature to try the public patience in an emergency like the present. . . .*

This stickling for antiquated questions of constitutional construction at a time like this is intolerable."

There is another matter before Congress today which presses: the question of the freedom of American women. Will the Senators of the South apply the above comment to the opposition to the federal suffrage amendment?—M. G. F.

A Munition Town's Conversion to Suffrage

By Katharine Mullen

WATERBURY, Connecticut, is one of the livest munition cities in New England. On every hand enormous new factories are going up, and away out into the country houses are going up like so many mushrooms. Into such a city two weeks ago walked one lone Woman's Party organizer to arouse this busy city to the fact that their senator would soon be called upon to declare his faith in a government of the people. Right in the middle of the third liberty loan campaign it was, and the very first man whom this young lady met called her "an intrusion."

This gave her a cue. It was plainly her duty to make this city stop—no not stop, but listen, to the message of the Woman's Party, the message that they have held before the world ever since the war was declared, that the winning of liberty for women is a part of the winning of the war.

And this is how she did it:

For one solid week every citizen of Waterbury read in his family newspaper, that "The Suffs are After McLean" and reading on discovered that there are only six Republican senators in the whole United States opposed to the federal amendment and that citizens of other states are sending resolutions, and that prominent Republicans all over the country are anxious to have Mr. McLean vote in favor of the amendment as a party measure. "Whichever party gets the credit of the passage of the amendment, that party will be in power from 1920 until 1924" sounded like the prophecy that it really was. "Prominent citizens are writing to not only Senator McLean but to their own party leaders to urge immediate and favorable action," was suggestive in tone.

OF course every article advertised that "Lucy Burns, one of the most famous suffrage leaders in the world, is to speak at a citizens' rally to be held _____" and "Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett will tell why she believes that there can be no victory of democracy that does not include twenty million women."

By Sunday the people in this busy city were beginning to tie Senator McLean and the war and the enfranchisement of women all up together. And that was the Sunday that the pickets were "edited." The organizer had been so pleased to be allowed to write a Sunday special about the Woman's Party and their picketing activities. What material for a "Special!" What a special it will be in the pages of history!

It was a very "splashy" story, but too much so for the editor, so he proceeded to change it. But the pickets will stand editing as few stories will. So in spite of the changes it made a thrilling special, especially the Elihu Root part, which appeared in this form. "Meanwhile Elihu Root had been over to Russia and told the people of that country that in the United States there was direct, secret, equal and universal suffrage." When reminded of his statement as it applied to women he said, 'By George, I forgot all about the women.' Then appeared the famous Russian banner. On it was this message from women voters, 'By George, you can't forget women when you talk about democracy, Elihu Root.'"

So the editor and the writer played at battledore and shuttlecock all through the article. Though the editor re-wrote our banners, Waterbury knew that American women had stood at the gates of the White House demanding liberty.

"There at the gates of the White House appeared women very erect, bearing their beautiful banners——" began the story which the organizer wrote, to which the editor added, "This was the pciketing that did so much harm."

But in spite of the change of wording the bare, bald story was its own best vindication, the exoneration of the women arrested for picketing, the passage of the amendment just one year from the day that the first picket line went forth, and the account of the cries of, "They got it" from members of Congress on the day that the vote was taken.

This article was printed on Sunday and on Monday there appeared on the streets of this engrossed city of Waterbury a huge sign on a wagon and it read, in red, white and blue,

Winning of Suffrage
Part of
Winning of War
Hear
Lucy Burns, the Suffrage Picket
Citizens' Meeting for Senator McLean
Admission Free

For two days this sign hit the people, at noon it went to the factories, and everywhere it made people think: war and suffrage and Senator McLean.

On Tuesday night, in spite of a hard shower, they came, mostly very thoughtful ones and many rather defiant. These women were still an intrusion but an interesting one. Mrs. Bennett spoke first. "In the midst of a war for democracy why shouldn't women work as they have never worked before to fulfill the ideal for which this great struggle is waged, not alone because it is their right to share in the constructive and administrative work in government but because there is a desperate crying need of their help," she argued in one of the most appealing addresses that has been given in these times of war, arousing her audience to the spiritual significance of their munition making. "What is a democracy for if its people may not press for liberty?" Lucy Burns asked of Waterbury. "Democracies are only perfected from the bottom, from the fact that people compel their governments to grant freedom," she said, after she had won them by her dramatic story of the long struggle that led to the picketing. And how they listened, these Waterbury people, in a quiet, tense manner that one could almost hear, that was louder even than the outburst of prolonged applause that came at the end. And how different the faces when these people walked out. They shook hands with the organizer as though the meeting had been a religious one.

So much for "the inward and spiritual grace" of the visit of the Woman's Party to Waterbury and as for the "outward and visible sign," that will appear in the Congressional Record and in Senator McLean's mail box.

This meeting marked the end of the series of meetings held in Connecticut for the past four months for the benefit of Mr. McLean. Ever since January Connecticut people have seen their senators in the spotlight of the federal amendment question. "The Suffs After McLean" has been spread all over Connecticut. Probably no move of the gentleman was ever watched as is his vote on the amendment. And Connecticut citizens in spite of their nut-meg reputation, are chagrinned to be sandwiched, like a reactionary filling in between two equal suffrage states. So the Suffs are not the only ones after McLean for nearly every big politician in the state has urged favorable action.

Since January 1st, the headliners that have been used to spotlight the senator have been Mr. Dudley Field Malone in three big mass meetings in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport; Miss Vernon in two meetings; "The first woman senator," Miss Martin, in another, and Miss Burns three times, not to mention Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett whom Connecticut people will go to hear over and over again. At every meeting Mrs. W. D. Ascough, state chairman, has presided in a very charming manner, always telling her hearers the dignified why of the Woman's Party. Besides all these there have been small meetings of business women at which the two organizers, Catherine Flanagan and Katharine Mullen have spoken. As a result of these Senator McLean has read, "As one who earns her own living I call upon you to help the wage-earning women of Connecticut in the most effective way within your grasp by voting in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Another result of these last meetings are two living organizations, the New Haven and the Hartford Business Women's clubs that have for their main purpose the promotion of equal suffrage and labor legislation.

This is the story, up-to-date, of the crystallizing of suffrage sentiment in Conecticut into a form recognizable by the Connecticut Senators.

A Warning to Senators Penrose and Knox

By Julia Emory

IF Senators Penrose and Knox wish to know what the suffrage temperature of their state is, all they need to do is to peep in on the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Luzerne County wishes to go on record as demanding the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Should Senators Knox and Penrose come to Wilkes-Barre, for instance, the minute they stepped from the train they would be greeted by someone asking them to sign a petition calling upon Senators Penrose and Knox to work and vote for the national suffrage amendment.

Everybody in Wilkes-Barre is signing these petitions. Last week the entire City Hall signed up, with the Mayor heading the list and wishing the women godspeed in their work for liberty. He inquired as to the status of the amendment in the Senate and expressed the wish that Pennsylvania would go on record through its senators for the suffrage measure. The City Councilmen, the City Treasurer and on down through the whole building, including the clerks and stenographers in the various offices—all were eager to show their approval. Many took the petitions to other offices to prove their good will.

At the postoffice the postmaster of Wilkes-Barre emphatically endorsed the federal suffrage amendment, signing the petitions himself, and went through the federal building in person urging the federal employees to sign. Not one wanted to be left out.

The Chamber of Commerce of Wilkes-Barre, composed of many strong suffragists, sent an urgent appeal to the Pennsylvania Senators to uphold and vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

THE voice of labor in relation to suffrage has been variously expressed: The United Mine Workers of America passed strong resolutions at the meetings of each local. This represents seventeen hundred men. The Central Labor Body at its meeting last Tuesday went on record as adopting national suffrage when it adopted resolutions calling upon the President, the United States Senate and especially upon the Pennsylvania Senators to do all in their power to secure the passage of federal suffrage.

Women in industry and business women are not only passing resolutions at their meetings, but have worked out a thorough system of circulating the petitions. Each department store has appointed a leader, who in turn appoints a capable co-worker for each floor. The office buildings are being covered by groups of stenographers, the schools by school teachers. Under the leadership of one energetic young business woman, Miss Helen Gates, a booth was set up in the Y. W. C. A. during the noon hour, where girls and women going in and out of the restaurant signed the federal suffrage petitions. The business girls helping Miss Gates gladly gave part of their lunch time serving in relays at the petition booth.

The Y. W. C. A. organization in Wilkes-Barre has cooperated with the federal suffrage movement in every way. Members have stated that they are extremely anxious to have a hand in pushing suffrage through as it means effective aid for the minimum wage for women measure which is now being pushed in Pennsylvania. Through the effort of these women, under Miss Carner, a labor law course is proposed for the public school curriculum.

The following two resolutions were passed by the United Mine Workers and by the Central Labor Body:

"WHEREAS, American women are called upon to give every service in their power to the war industries of their country, Resolved, that this meeting urge Senator Knox to vote for the federal suffrage amendment and to further in every way the complete enfranchisement of women by using their influence on Republican leaders to hasten the passage of the amendment as a war measure. Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Senators Knox and Penrose."

"WHEREAS, the women of these United States are standing shoulder to shoulder with the men in this war for democracy, and, whereas, the other nations are at this time enfranchising their women, therefore be it resolved, that this meeting call upon the President of the United States, the United States Senate, and especially the Pennsylvania Senators, Penrose and Knox, to do all in their power to bring about the immediate and safe passage of the federal suffrage amendment through the Senate, as an act of right and justice to all American women and in keeping and harmony with our Allies. And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President and the Vice-President, and to Senators Martin, Gallinger, Penrose and Knox."

Pennsylvania Art Alliance Demands Federal Suffrage

THE fourth of a series of Conference-Luncheons under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party was held at the Art Alliance, Philadelphia, last week at one o'clock.

Interest in these meetings has been steadily growing and women from nearby states come to them to get the latest news from the national capital and to exchange ideas on the best method of securing an early and favorable vote on the national suffrage amendment.

At today's meeting, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Wilmington, Delaware, who is Chairman of the Committee of State Chairmen of the National Woman's Party, presided. The speakers were Miss Lucy Burns, of New York, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Agnes Morey, of Boston, Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party. A stirring resolution calling upon Senators Penrose and Knox to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was introduced by Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania Chairman of the Woman's Party, and unanimously passed.

Among the guests from other states were Miss Marion May, of New York, who voted in the recent election in that state, and Miss Clara Louise Rowe, of Montana, another suffrage state. Miss Rowe is now doing organization work for the Woman's Party in Delaware.

MISS Burns said: "With the suffrage amendment through the House with only a few more votes needed to carry it in the Senate, we must work for suffrage now as never before.

"It is not unpatriotic of women to ask for liberty now; it is unpatriotic of the Administration to deny it now.

"The greater our national needs, the more clearly we see that we dare not postpone the enfranchisement of American women. Only a free people can win a war for freedom."

In summing up the political situation, Mrs. Morey said: "The vacancies in the Senate caused by the deaths of Senators Stone of Missouri and Broussard, of Louisiana, leave us with sixty-three votes to get in order to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. Of these, we have fifty-four votes absolutely pledged and safe. Of the nine to get, we have three Democrats and four Republicans whom we consider hopeful, leaving two

votes that must be secured out of a small group of possibilities.

"The situation is this, however. With the advantage of being the party of Administration, and the fact that the President's eleventh hour statement secured the passage through the House and the strong resolution passed by the Democratic National Committee, the Democrats feel themselves safe in taking their record to the women voters in the coming Congressional election.

"THIS feeling of security on the part of the Democratic Administration is purely fallacious. The extraordinary length to which the Administration has gone in order to suppress this just demand on the part of women, combined with the arrests and brutal treatment of women of unquestioned integrity, whose only offense was to ask for the 'right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government,' can only be offset in the minds of women voters by the passage of the amendment now in this session. That the Democrats cannot afford to have this record carried into the fall elections was made perfectly clear by Representative Cantrill, of Kentucky, and other Democrats. Furthermore, the Administration cannot allow the bill to fail and at the same time maintain a consistency with the high utterances of the Chief Executive on the aims of this great government in the war. We must be democratic at home or our sincerity is in question among peoples abroad—if the greatest of democracies lags behind England, Russia and Canada.

"On the other hand, the Republicans know perfectly well that, as the minority party, their opportunity to claim any credit for the passage of the amendment and to the gratitude of the women lies in their ability to show the voting women of the country, beyond any shadow of doubt, that they have forced the Democrats to bring the measure out in the Senate and by overwhelming support secure its passage.

"THE Chairman of the National Republican Committee realizes the situation. He also recognizes that the arrest and treatment of the White House pickets by Administration officials is his best ammunition in the Republican campaign for the votes of women, and is already circulating the complete data of this chapter of blunders among his committeemen.

"Forty-one state legislatures convene in 1919, and women will not allow this opportunity for the final ratification of the amendment and the chance of figuring in the next Presidential election to pass.

"Among those senators who have indicated their opposition is Penrose, of Pennsylvania. The extraordinary thing about this indicated stand of the Pennsylvania Senator is that he is the only man in the entire United States Senate whose position was favorable when the measure was acted on in 1914—Penrose was then in favor—who has reversed from favorable to unfavorable in 1918.

"The situation is very clear. Women thoroughly understand it and our organizers and speakers are carrying the records into every State in the Union."

Over $500 was contributed by members of the Art Alliance for the federal suffrage work at this time of crisis.

Mrs. Morey, who is Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, spoke on the federal suffrage amendment and the need to work for its early passage through the senate at a series of meetings held in Philadelphia this last week. These meetings have been arranged by Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Party. The first meeting was at the residence of Mrs. Mary J. Moore, with Miss Mary H. Ingham, State Chairman, presiding. This meeting was followed by an evening meeting at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Smith, at Frankford over which Mrs. E. B. Arrison presided. Among the other meetings was one at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Bresette, West Philadelphia, and one at the residence of Miss Mary H. Ingham, Chestnut Hill.

The Test of Our Faith

By Nikolai Sokoloff

MR. Sokoloff was the leader of the former Russian Orchestra and of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He came to this country as a child, in his own words "almost as an immigrant." He says his rise to the position of concert master of the Boston Symphony and the Russian orchestras could never have come about in any of the older countries. The Russian orchestra disbanded at the beginning of the war, and Mr. Sokoloff declares that until the war ends he is interested in music only as it can serve the purpose of the war. Just returned from France, for the last year he has watched the war and the effect of the entrance of America into it. He has been playing in the French hospitals, often just behind the lines.

IT is a terrible thing to be an American these days—terrible and glorious.

It is hope of a new just and peaceful world that is keeping men alive in these awful days, and this hope turns their faces to America. The world is watching us with the eagerness of a great need to have its hope sustained and justified.

President Wilson has given expression to the longing that is in the hearts of men for security of life based on justice to all people. Men are waiting to see those words proved by deeds, to see this nation translate the words of its leader into facts.

How closely they are watching was brought home to me one day at a big luncheon in Paris. The conversation was all of war and of the new vision and ideal President Wilson had given to the Allies. While we were talking someone brought in an evening paper which told of the enfranchisement of the women in New York State. A shout was raised at the table and the comment went around, "There, that is concrete proof of what America's ideals are!" The news of this victory for democracy in America brought real joy to men and women struggling for the right of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness in Europe.

It is difficult to realize how grave the result would be if this country were to take a reactionary stand on such a matter as the enfranchisement of women. It is faith in the sincerity as well as in the power of America that is sustaining the armies of Europe. To destroy that faith would be to take away the spiritual factor that makes the success of the allied armied inevitable. If our sincerity is brought into doubt, neither our allies nor our enemies would believe in our persistence to the end. Only sincerity can bear the test of great sacrifice.

These are the reasons that one of my first questions when I came back to this country was, "What has become of suffrage? Why hasn't it passed the Senate?" It is important, vitally important. Everyone who has been in Europe knows that what President Wilson says is true; a liberal stand on this fundamental question of justice is essential to harmony with our allies and to the success of our whole war program. And a reluctant, hesitating passage of the measure will not do, either. This is a thing that America should do eagerly and generously.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Sentiment of the Country

WHEN the United States Senate this week received the resolution from the Rhode Island legislature, calling for the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment and requesting its Senators, one of whom was still unpledged to vote for it, another proof was given that the country is demanding the national enfranchisement of women.

Since the amendment passed the House in January more evidence has been given of popular support of this measure than of any other before Congress. Although during this period few legislatures have been in session, and although many of those in session were special ones called for a specific purpose and lasting only a short time, four besides Rhode Island (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and New York) have urged the Senate to pass the amendment and their own Senators to vote for it. During this period also the national committees of both the great political parties have gone on record in support of the national amendment and the Democratic National Committee has urged the Senate to speedy action. Many state and county committees of both parties have taken a similar position. During this period also the suffrage area has been extended by the granting of primary suffrage in Texas.

In addition to the proof of public sentiment afforded by the action of the state legislatures, the national, state and local committees of the political parties, and the further spread of suffrage in the state of Texas, all of which have occurred since the vote in the House, there is the very compelling proof of public sentiment which that vote itself afforded. Since the membership of the House of Representatives is based upon population, the suffrage vote in the House may be taken as somewhat of an indication of the sentiment of the different sections of the country.

When this vote was taken in January New England, with thirty-two votes, now the stronghold of Republican opposition in the Senate, gave a majority of six for the amendment. The only New England state which gave a majority against it was Massachusetts. The other five New England states, with sixteen votes, gave only three votes against.

Every Middle Atlantic State gave a majority for the amendment, excepting Delaware, which has only one vote and whose one vote was cast against.

From the great Northwestern section, consisting of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, with forty electoral votes, only three were cast against suffrage.

From the middle western section, consisting of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and West Virginia, only three votes were cast against suffrage, excepting from the state of Ohio. With Ohio included, the vote of this territory was ninety-one for and fifteen against.

In the far western section not a single one of the thirty-three votes was against suffrage.

From these five sections of the country (New England, the Middle Atlantic region, the Northwest, the Middle West and Far West), consisting of thirty-four states with three hundred and six votes in the House, and taking in the whole country outside of the South, only three states gave majorities against suffrage—Massachusetts, Ohio and Delaware. Of the remaining states in the South, three gave majorities in favor of suffrage and two were evenly divided, while only nine gave majorities against it.

No other measure which the Senate has considered this year has had evidence of popular opinion behind it such as this. The people of the country want the measure passed and passed immediately. In delaying action the Senate is running counter to the expressed sentiment of the country.

When is Democracy Not Democracy?

THE federal suffrage amendment lags ominously in the United States Senate. It is presumably not brought to a vote because its supporters are not yet sure of enough votes to insure its passage. Miss Doris Stevens, of New York, who has just succeeded as legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party Miss Anne Martin, candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada, intimates as much.

Six Republican Senators are still definitely opposed to the suffrage amendment; but twenty-two Democratic Senators persist in the same attitude of recalcitrance. More than two-thirds of the Republicans are pledged to the amendment; but only half of the Democrats. Miss Stevens reports a Democratic leader in the Senate as saying with sublime naïveté: "It is up to the Republicans; we have done all we can. When the Republicans give you enough votes to pass it we will bring it up."

This condition is peculiar, in view of the declaration in the Democratic national platform in favor of suffrage, of the indorsement by the Democratic National Committee of the federal amendment, and of the statement by President Wilson, who described himself in his famous letter to New Jersey Democrats as the "leader of a great party," urging the passage of the amendment.

The situation suggests the question, When is democracy not democracy? Obviously, when it is democracy, in the United States Senate.—*Editorial from New York Sun, April 20, 1918.*

Moot Case of the Suffrage Pickets May Have Far-Reaching Influence

THAT the case of the White House suffrage pickets may be ordered dismissed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals as a moot case, was last week indicated when the Court, sitting in Richmond, Virginia, called upon the attorneys in the case, with Matthew E. O'Brien representing the pickets, to show reason why this course should not be taken.

This last chapter in the legal history of the suffrage pickets is quite as farcical as any of the preceding chapters. It will be remembered that on the tenth of last November thirty-one women representing many states were given sentences varying from six days to six months for carrying banners asking for liberty for American women. These women were sentenced to the District Jail, but in defiance of this order were sent to Occoquan workhouse to a sentence including labor, and there brutally treated.

The first action in the Richmond, Virginia, Court, at present pending in appeal, was instituted to remove these women from Occoquan back to the District Jail to which they had been sentenced. The pickets won this suit, the brutality to which they had been subjected being condemned in vigorous terms by the Court. They were transferred back to the District Jail, and a few days after mysteriously released, with no reasons given for this final liberation.

BUT the action which had liberated the women from the hands of Superintendent Whittaker at Occoquan, was appealed from by the Government. Judge Waddill had held that it was illegal to commit prisoners to an institution (like the District Jail, with no labor sentence attached, and from which they could be released by the payment of a fine) and remand them to a penal farm and add to their sentence by giving them labor to perform. This decision of the Appelate Court, it is apparent, would affect not only the suffrage pickets, but any and all misdemeanants who are commonly sentenced for short terms to the District prison and remanded to Occoquan without further order. It is also apparent that the effect might be, should many persons take the course of the suffrage pickets and sue themselves out of Occoquan, to leave the prison farm with a shortage of labor.

The declaring of the suffrage pickets' cases to be moot cases, hypothetical cases only, in that none of them is any longer in prison or before the courts, may prevent a Government decision as to whether prisoners can be transferred from a district prison to a penal workhouse and their original sentence added to.

The District of Columbia Circuit Court recently held that the alleged offence of the suffrage pickets was no offence at all and that the evidence as to disorder and obstruction of traffic was insufficient. It is this fact that may lead to the decision that all suffrage picket cases are moot cases. The cases of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Henry Butterworth and Miss Cora Weeks, who were too broken in health after their experience at Occoquan to stand further imprisonment, and were released on bail, instead of being released by Court order, are the only cases now being considered. It is the cases of these three women, therefore, on which the decision as to whether prisoners committed to the prison can be transferred to another, hangs.

Following technical argument last week by the attorneys for the pickets and the Government, the cases were taken under advisement by the Court.

The interesting fact concerning this latest development of the picket case is a point that does not in any way affect the suffrage pickets, now justified in their long fight legally by the courts themselves. The interesting fact is that the picket cases may affect all future prisoners to be committed to Occoquan. The Court will decide whether to add to any prisoner's sentence by putting him in uniform and forcing him to labor, when such was not contemplated in his sentence, is legal in the District of Columbia.

A Little Tribute

Dodge Center, Minnesota, April 21.

To THE SUFFRAGIST:

Dear Workers:

I am in receipt of THE SUFFRAGIST sent through the Library Drive to our public library. As our library is very small, like the town, I try to make suffrage go as far as possible. So your paper is loaned for news items to "The Fortnightly," our Woman's Club, then taken to the library. After it has served its purpose there it is put in the rack at the railway station where there is a very large transfer business. You see I try to cultivate seed and soil all I can. Thanking you for your paper—because the small town and country districts *need* suffrage, and we do not get the speakers as cities do—

Very cordially,
GENEVIEVE ALLEN-SCHNAEG,
Librarian.

Rhode Island Instructs Its Senators on Suffrage

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a Member of the National Executive Committee.

THE resolution passed last week by the Rhode Island Senate calling on the Rhode Island Senators in Congress to vote for the federal suffrage amendment when it shortly comes before the Senate, was passed by the Rhode Island Senate and this week signed by Governor Beeckman, with the women present who had been the material factors in the passage of this significant resolution: Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, finance chairman of the National Woman's Party; Miss Mildred Glines, the state chairman of the Woman's Party in Rhode Island; Mrs. Agnes Jenks, and Mrs. Fred Smith.

Rhode Island politicians declare that the passage of the suffrage resolution was one of the surprises of the session. It was the only measure to come out of the committee on special legislation this year. It was not only reported out, but its passage was recommended as a matter of war-time justice.

The resolution, which was drawn up by Miss Mildred Glines, was introduced by Mr. Kane, of Narragansett. It was at once grasped that the measure was a strong request to Senator Peter G. Gerry, who has so far refused to commit himself on woman suffrage. There was some disagreement as to whether it was the province of the Rhode Island legislature to instruct a congressional representative.

MR. Jennings, of Cranston, took up the cudgels for the resolution: "If Senator Gerry has said he will not vote for suffrage," said Mr. Cranston, "I think we should instruct him how to vote. In matters like this he should speak as the representative of the state or community he represents. It is his right and duty to represent the voice of his constituents.

"The State applauded us for passing the state suffrage amendment. Whether you vote for this measure today or whether you do not, it will not impede this cause. If you want to, stand by the crumbling conservatism of my friend, Mr. Sumner.

"There are some who are against this resolution honestly, but there are others, the parasite interests, who are afraid of it."

Mr. McLaughlin, of Providence, said:

"I am opposed to that dog-in-the-manger attitude about suffrage. We are starting in this war and in a year from today our women may be doing the work of men. I don't see why there should be one law for men and one for women when it comes to picketing. If you want the opinion of the people, I believe you must have the opinion of the women. I hope the resolution will not be postponed."

A delegation of Rhode Island women will carry a copy of the suffrage resolution passed by the legislature to Senator Gerry in the Capital. Among the leaders who will come to Washington to ask their representative to represent the State will be Miss Mildred Glines, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Mary Anthony.

CONSIDERABLE aid in securing the passage of the resolution in the Rhode Island Legislature was given to the committee in charge by the local women, with whom Mrs. Lewis conferred constantly both in Providence and Newport and whom she addressed in meetings at these places.

Members of the National House of Representatives from Rhode Island who had supported the measure when it came to a vote in the House, offered their services in helping it through the national Senate by communicating with members of their party in the state legislature, urging them to vote for the resolution calling for action by the Senate.

Following the passage of the resolution by the legislature and its signing by the Governor, it was formally presented to the United States Senate by Senator Colt, the senior senator from the state. Senator Colt, a steadfast supporter of suffrage, has already given a public assurance of his intention to vote for the measure.

Two Significant Letters

A Suffragist's Letter to Senator Thomas

Senator Charles S. Thomas,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY Dear Senator:

In view of the persistent refusal on the part of the Senate to pass the federal suffrage amendment, we call your attention to the disloyalty and un-Americanism of United States Senators and party leaders who are obstructing the passage of the amendment and by this act are refusing to support the President in his stand for fundamental democracy.

The President urged the passage of the amendment "as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world." We submit that the refusal to enfranchise women in this crisis of our nation's life constitutes a disavowal of our national ideals, proclaims to the world our treachery to the avowed purposes for which we fight, and brands the obstructionists as unworthy of their high office. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) BERTHA W. FOWLER,
State Chairman.

Senator Thomas Answers His Constituent

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1918.

Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler,
State Chairman, National Woman's Party,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dear Madam:

You don't say so?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. S. THOMAS,
(Senator.)

Suffrage Record of the Democratic and Republican Parties During Wilson's Administration

(Reprinted from the Colorado Springs Gazette)

Wherein Lies the Fallacy of the Democratic Reasoning That They Do Not Need to Push the Suffrage Bill in the Senate Because of Their "Superior" Previous Record on the Question

FIRST ADMINISTRATION

In the Sixty-third Congress, First Session

DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
House—Caucused against suffrage in the House, February 3, 1914. Senate—Suffrage amendment defeated by 11 votes because of lack of support by President, and Democratic Party in power, only 35 per cent of the Democrats voting for amendment. (March 19, 1914.) President—Refused to support the national amendment.	Senate—Sixty per cent of the Republicans voted for amendment.

In the Sixty-third Congress, Second Session

House—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	

In the Sixty-third Congress, Third Session

House—Suffrage amendment defeated because of lack of support from President and party in power, only 32 per cent of the Democrats voting for it. (Jan. 12, 1915.) Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	House—Sixty-two per cent of Republicans voted for amendment. If as great a proportion of Democrats as Republicans had voted for suffrage at this time, it would have passed. Without stronger support from the Democrats the vote of every other member of the House could not have passed it.

In the Sixty-fourth Congress, First and Second Sessions

House—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. Senate—Refused to allow suffrage to be brought up. President—Refused to support the national amendment.	

SECOND ADMINISTRATION

In the Sixty-fifth Congress, First Session

House—Refused to take action. Senate—Refused to take action. President—Appointees of Democratic Administration unlawfully arrested two hundred and eighteen women representing twenty-six states of the Union, and imprisoned ninety-seven of them for terms varying from three days to seven months, on the charge of "obstructing traffic," because they attempted keep the question of suffrage and the Democratic opposition to that measure before the public. When arrest and imprisonment failed to stop the picketing of the White House, jail and workhouse officials responsible to, and under the direct supervision of, Administration appointees attempted to terrorize suffrage prisoners by subjecting them to insults and brutalities. They were thrown into solitary cells, without food, handcuffed to a cell door, and threatened with gags and straitjackets in the government workhouse at Occoquan, to which they had been illegally transferred by order of the district commissioners after their commitment to the District jail by the court which sentenced them. Rights of political offenders were denied these prisoners. The transfer of suffragists to Occoquan was declared by a federal court to be "lawless and illegal," and the women were removed from the workhouse and remanded to jail. Damage suits for $800,000 are pending against government officials because of the treatment received at Occoquan. The arrests and imprisonments have been declared illegal by the District Court of Appeals and all pending picket cases ordered dismissed.	House—Republican Representative Jeanette Rankin called for investigation of this persecution of American suffragists.

In the Sixty-fifth Congress, Second Session

House—Suffrage amendment passed; 50 per cent of the Democrats voted for it. (Jan. 10, 1918.) Senate—Has so far delayed action. President—Indorsed amendment and secured votes in support of it.	House—Republicans caucused for amendment. 83 per cent of the Republicans voted for it. Senate—Senators Gallinger and Calder have made speeches for amendment, Senators Borah and Smoot supporting them.

The Country Demands Suffrage Action

Democrats Urge Florida Senators to Action

THAT Florida Senators cannot continue to deny the existence of suffrage sentiment in Florida is proven by the communication just received from Mrs. Kate C. Havens, State Chairman of the Woman's Party for Florida: "The Democratic Executive Committee for Dade County at its meeting here in Miami on April 20, asked the Florida Senators, Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell, to support the federal suffrage amendment in the Senate.

"We are just beginning to see the results of our campaign in this State. The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, C. D. Leffler, also presided at the recent mass meeting held here and addressed by Dudley Field Malone, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Lewis."

Woman's Party Speakers in West and East

PART of next week's schedules for speakers who will analyze the present Senate situation before varied audiences will include Mrs. Toscan Bennet in the East and Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker in the Middle West.

Mrs. Bennett will speak in Rochester at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Mary Ertz Will; in Syracuse at a meeting arranged by Mrs. W. H. Blauvelt, and in Utica at a meeting arranged by Mrs. I. M. de Angelis. Mrs. Ascough, the chairman of the Connecticut Branch, will speak on an extended Western trip which will take her to Springfield, Illinois; Des Moines, Avoca and Sioux City, Iowa; Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Madison, Richland Center and Menomonie, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minnesota; Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Mrs. Baker will speak at a series of meetings in Indianapolis. Mrs. Williams Bobbs will entertain for Mrs. Baker at a tea April 24, followed the next day at a drawing room meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington. The Contemporary Club of Indianapolis will hear Mrs. Baker April 26. The day following she will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis.

New York Democratic County Committees Endorse Suffrage

IN a conference meeting in Syracuse, representing all the counties of New York State except New York, two hundred and fifty Democrats representing all county committees met for the consideration of Party candidates for the office of Governor of the State.

Through the effort of Miss Edith Ainge, of Jamestown, Mrs. F. R. Hazard, District Chairman of the Sixteenth Congressional District for the Woman's Party, and Mrs. William H. Blauvelt, legislative chairman of the Woman's Party for western New York, the big convention went on record for federal suffrage.

It was the sense of the convention, read the minutes, that the conference go on record as "favoring equal suffrage for the women of the United States and urge the Senators of the State of New York to support the federal suffrage amendment and to do their utmost in promoting its immediate adoption."

Chairman Hays Reminded of National Suffrage by the South

THE South as well as the North has reminded Chairman Hays, of the National Republican Committee, that the women of this nation are demanding the passage of suffrage through Congress this session, and that the party that at this time withholds the few votes necessary to success must be held responsible.

Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam, the legislative Chairman of New Mexico, interviewed Mr. Hays, and afterward presented to him at his hotel the members of the New Mexico State Committee of the Woman's Party. Mr. Hays promised his hearty support for the suffrage amendment and said he would use every effort to secure Republican support for the present forcing of the bill through the Senate. His excuse for the inertia of conservative Republicans was their fear that women might not support the war to a permanent peace. He said he was trying to change this attitude on the part of the standpatters.

Mrs. Charles De Groff, legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party of the sixteenth congressional district of Texas, met Chairman Hays with a large delegation of suffragists at El Paso. Their splendid spirit and accurate diagnosis of the situation as it now stands seemed to be fully appreciated by Mr. Hays, who assured them that he was giving active support to federal suffrage by trying to secure the needed votes in the Senate.

The Contemporary Club of New Jersey Passes Federal Suffrage Resolution

THE Contemporary Club of New Jersey, one of the largest women's organizations in the State, last week at a public meeting passed a resolution calling on the President to urge action in the Senate. The resolution follows:

Whereas, we realize that the President's endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment carried it through the House of Representatives, and is essential to its passage in the Senate, be it therefore, Resolved, that this meeting call upon President Wilson to urge upon the Senate the necessity for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment as a war measure, and be is therefore, Resolved, that this meeting call upon the Senate of the United States to pass at once the federal suffrage amendment, establishing at home that democracy for which the men of this country have been called to fight abroad. Be it further Resolved, that this resolution be sent to President Woodrow Wilson, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Senator Thomas Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican leader of the Senate; Senator A. A. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee, and to Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen with a request that he cause it to be read into the Congressional Record, and to our new Senator, David Baird, with a request that he work and vote for the amendment.

(Signed) FLORENCE A. HAGUE,
Corresponding Secretary, New Jersey Branch National Woman's Party.

Connecticut Democrats Endorse Amendment

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut met in New Haven on April 22 at a special meeting and endorsed the Susan B. Anthony amendment and urged formal action on it by the United States Senate. The resolution is to be sent to the two Connecticut senators, both of whom are Republicans and neither of whom has come out for the amendment up to the present time.

District Organization in Michigan

THE organization of the fifth congressional district in Michigan this week brings to the national suffrage work in Michigan a new and enthusiastic group of women, including the following as officers and members of the district committee: Mrs. W. K. Morley, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Lamoreaux, Mrs. Margaret E. Williams, vice-chairmen; Miss Allyn Stinchcomb, secretary; Miss Lillian Vander Meulen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Loran A. Henry, treasurer. State Committee: Mrs. Charles E. Merrifield, Mrs. D. R. Freeman, Mrs. H. Benson, Miss Norah Matthews, Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, Mrs. F. Dunakin, Mrs. Loran A. Henry, Mrs. Whitemore Hodge, Mrs. L. Henry Chaieman, Miss Gertrude Alritch, Mrs. Don A. Cathra.

At the opening meeting of the branch telegrams were sent to Michigan Senators demanding action on suffrage. The telegram sent to Senator Smith to Santa Ana, California, deplored that gentleman's absence from Washington at this critical time, and asked his presence on behalf of the State of Michigan when the vote on suffrage is shortly taken. Miss Gladys Greiner also spoke, and a group of suffrage poems were read by Mrs. Bessie Webb.

Miss Greiner, who is a daughter of John Greiner, of the Stevens Railway Commission to Russia, vigorously defended suffragists who are accused of disloyalty for continuing suffrage work at this time: "Our country is now fighting for liberty and democracy across the sea when as yet we have not liberty and democracy here. Our brothers and fathers who have made this 'democracy' are working for it over there; we women must continue to fight for that principle here at home. I am going to keep on saying this until our bill passes. We have found that to keep on demanding what you want is the only way to get it."

Comments of the Press

Senator Harding Must Stand By

THE suffrage amendment is still before the the Senate and liable to be defeated unless some urgent work be done to save it. It is understood that both the senators from Ohio are against it, Senator Harding in a mild way because he thinks public sentiment is against it, and Senator Pomerene unequivocally and utterly opposed to it. We had hoped that Senator Harding would be faithful to his own judgment and not anticipate the popular will, for all the amendment is for is to ascertain the national desire. One of the traits the people like in Harding is his independence, and here is an opportunity to show it. So far Pomerene does not see the signs of the times —the political leaders upon whom his fortunes hang coming out for it. And look abroad and see what the women are doing for the sale of liberty bonds and the comfort of the boys at the front. What—turn your back on them! Don't, senator; we think too much of you for that.—*Columbus, Ohio State Journal, April 14, 1918.*

Susan B. Anthony a Prophet

FROM the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington, D. C., comes the statement that the Democratic leaders have agreed to the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that the measure may come before the Senate at any moment.

Although this amendment has come to be more generally called the federal amendment, I am loath to give up the name by which it has been known so many years, the name of the sainted woman who in the dark days of woman's total disenfranchisement stood nobly by her kind, fighting the battles of her sex, blazing the way for better conditions for women and children, and incidentally better conditions for the future generations of men.

It is said by those who claim to know that Susan B. Anthony, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, will stand in white marble in Statuary Hall of the national capital following the passage of the amendment. A replica of the bust of Miss Anthony done by Mrs. Adelaide Johnson now stands at the head of the main stairway of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Replicas of the three done by Mrs. Johnson now are in possession of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

If Susan B. Anthony were alive she would be entering her ninety-ninth year and she would have the happiness of seeing a prophecy that she made many years ago on the way to fulfillment.

When she picked 1920 as the year when the women of this country would have the vote she made a nice calculation. Undoubtedly she hoped rather than expected it would come sooner. She allowed liberally for the slow processes of minds controlled by prejudice.

When at the age of 86 she died she knew that woman's suffrage had passed beyond the stage where it could be laughed out of the way.

One thing I especially like to remember of Miss Anthony is that she was a nonresistant but one that never accepted defeat. She has been called the "Napoleon of the Woman Suffrage Movement" and the "Gladstone Among Women." She also has repeatedly been compared with Lincoln. Some day she will take her place in history among the great humanitarians of the world.—*Chicago Herald, March 31, 1918.*

On Florida Seminaries

THE Federated Women's Clubs of Florida, ten thousand women strong, went on record in favor of the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by which citizenship rights might be conferred upon the women of the United States. Is the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs aware that the Florida State College for Women does not permit the student body to discuss the amendment or pass resolutions for or against its adoption?

Is it possible that instead of a Woman's College at Tallahassee, the state is supporting a girls' boarding school, where rules and regulations prevail that are even out of the question in the maintenance of a third-class "seminary?"

Is the State College for Women an old-fashioned "Female Seminary" or is it an up-to-date "Woman's College" where the students are encouraged to feel that the modern American woman is too closely associated with the public interest of the country, too vitally concerned with government regulations and the government needs, to be refused permission to bring up in its student body the most important question, as regards the status and the welfare of American women?

Regardless of whether the student body votes for or against the amendment, regardless of the nature of the resolutions that it devises, the question is one that should be more broadly discussed at the Florida State College for Women than at any other institution in the state.

It appears that the president of the college fears to inject "politics" into the school discussion. In other words, since he holds his job through the favor of politicians, the idea is apparently not to run the risk of offending the politicians!

But the situation, as it appears to *The Metropolis,* is that they act here like the students were children or incompetents.

This is not the sort of college Florida wants for its girls. Florida has outgrown the "female seminary" days—Florida wants her younger women to have the same educational advantages and breadth of educational environment that she desires for her young men.—*Miami (Fla.) Metropolis, April 8, 1918.*

Whom Does Senator Wadsworth Represent

IN an interview with a suffrage delegation, Senator Wadsworth told the women on July 4, 1917, that he would not vote for the suffrage amendment. This was the reason he gave for his opposition to the federal enfranchisement of women:

Suffrage lost in the referendum in this state in 1915, and I cannot vote against the wishes of my constituents.

Last November the voters of New York reversed their decision of 1915 by passing the suffrage amendment by almost 90,000 votes. The result of the election showed just where the majority of the people of New York stood on the issue.

How did the popular reversal in New York affect Senator Wadsworth's attitude?

Last month the senior senator from this state was asked by a suffrage leader if, in view of the election in New York and the declaration of the Republican National Committee for the suffrage amendment, he had abandoned his opposition to the measure. The question put to the senator was:

Senator Wadsworth, what is the Republican Party going to do for the federal suffrage amendment?

And the senator replied:

The Republican Party is not going to do anything for the federal suffrage amendment. The Republican Party is split on the question.

Then followed this conversation:

Will you not, as representative of New York state, vote for it?

I am not merely a representative of New York state. I am a United States senator, and as such I shall vote against it. I do not believe that we should force suffrage on a state like Ohio, which has voted it down.

In 1917 Senator Wadsworth was against the suffrage amendment because New York had voted against it. In 1918 Senator Wadsworth is against suffrage because Ohio has voted against it, although his own state, which sent him to the Senate as its spokesman, had voted for it.

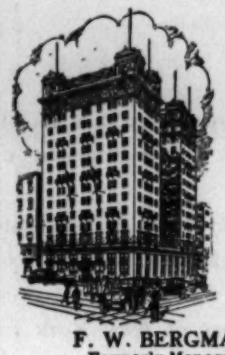
Does Mr. Wadsworth represent Ohio in the Senate, or does he represent New York? Or does he represent anything but his own stupid prejudice?—*New York American, March 11, 1918.*

On Women Senators

A BRILLIANT woman who is about to canvass Nevada for the seat in the United States Senate occupied by the late Senator Newlands offered to the Chicago Woman's Club the other day some reasons why, in her judgment, that honor should be conferred upon her.

It may be conceded at the very outset that there is no fundamental reason today why women should not sit in the Senate.

In many states no legal obstacle bars the way, and he is but a mossback relic of pre-historic days who would insist that woman should be barred merely because she is a woman.—*Chicago Examiner, April 16, 1918.*



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Contributions made to National Headquarters:

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Collections	19.30
Collection for Multigraph Machine for Press Department	2.00
Membership Fees	38.00
Sale of Tickets	18.50
Total Collected by National Headquarters	473.38
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$322,713.70
Total collected by National Headquarters through April 18, 1918	$323,187.08

Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:

Mrs. Isabel Hopkins	10.00
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Mrs. Lewis Bement	25.00
Friends	30.00
Mrs. A. W. Small	10.00
Collections	229.12
Total Collected by Branches previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	54,262.26
Total collected by Branches through April 18, 1918	$ 56,461.00
Grand Total	$379,648.08
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	2,920.50
Grand Net Total	$376,727.58

Alice Paul

"MISS Alice Paul is a New Jersey Quaker and a graduate of Swarthmore, holding her master's and doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Only thirty-three years old, she is today the gentlest, but most shrewdly powerful, of leaders among American women. She has never appeared publicly in this part of the country before, but the press has carried much comment on her suffrage strategy and policies, which include the non-partisan organization of women voters in the nine suffrage states as far back as the 1914 Congressional election; the organization of the National Woman's Party at Chicago in June, 1916; the picketing of the President and Congress in 1917, which has now been pronounced lawful and constitutional by the District of Columbia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"Miss Paul specialized in history, politics, and economics, both at college and at the Universities of Pennsylvania and London, where she qualified for doctorate of philosophy. She spent one year as a scholarship student at the New York School of Philanthropy, living during that time at the college settlement in Rivington street. It was while a student in England that Alice Paul became actively interested in the woman suffrage movement."—*Buffalo Courier.*

A New Subject

I WISH Mrs. Allender of THE SUFFAGIST would read Progress and Poverty and put it in pictures.—*Pittsburgh Greenville Bulletin.*

A Suggestion for Mr. Hale

MR. Malone referred to Senator Hale of Maine in most complimentary terms, saying that he was a man young, able, charming in personality, well liked in Washington and had proven effective in industry since his election. He also predicted that Senator Hale had a career before him, and said that he had by no means given up hope that a man of this type would decide to cast his vote for suffrage when the question came to a final issue. A similar optimism was entertained by the other speakers, Miss Vernon and Miss Martin, and resolutions were passed urging Senator Hale to take that attitude.

We sincerely hope that Senator Hale will not fail to identify himself with progress by accepting the friendly suggestion of the Portland meeting. Suffrage and prohibition are as sure to come as are the leaves to come out in the spring. Both are living evidence of the triumph of human advance, of moral supremacy in the ascendant. Every thinking man and woman knows that, and any policy of delay is bound to mark him who adopts it at a critical hour.—*Augusta (Maine) Daily Kennebeck Journal, March 28, 1918.*

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Library Drive Closes Officially

WITH the official closing of the Library Drive for the purpose of putting THE SUFFRAGIST in the libraries of every State, Minnesota is still the best informed State, with THE SUFFRAGIST in eighty-nine Minnesota libraries. Close behind this Minnesota record come New Jersey, Illinois, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, in the order named.

The States entering the competition were Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Utah.

Because the competition has stopped debars no one from still sending in library subscriptions. Our aim is still to supply the libraries of all States. State suffragist chairmen are, however, planning a new drive, that will directly contribute to the strenuous fight now being put up against the few "wilful men" now opposing suffrage in the United States Senate. The new plan will be unfolded in the next number.

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